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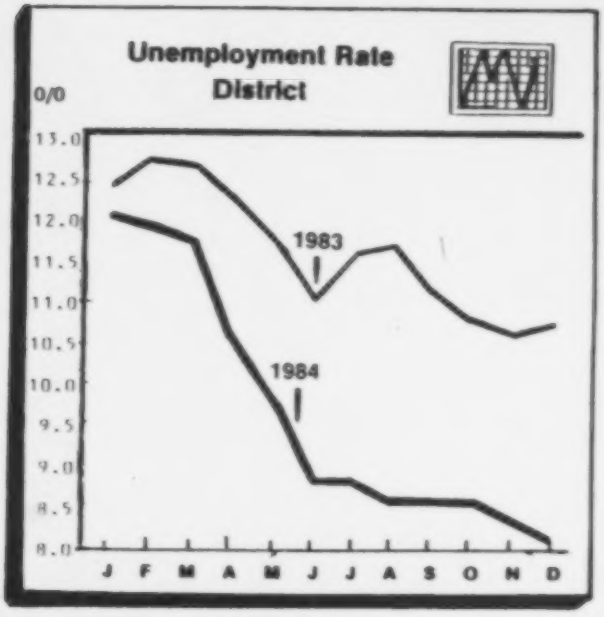
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for December 1984 February 15, 1985

EMPLOYMENT OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS UP— UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

After a brief pause between August and October 1984, the District's unemployment rate continued its decline in November and December. Between November and December, the District's unemployment rate dropped from 8.3 percent to 8.1 percent. Since January 1984, the District's unemployment rate has dropped from a high of 12.1 percent to the current rate of 8.1 percent.

The improvement in the employment situation of District residents over the month is due to rising employment and falling unemployment. The number of employed City residents rose by 3,300 to 306,400 in December--the largest November to December increase since before 1970. The rapid growth in resident employment was fueled in part by rapid growth in the number of City and Area jobs. This growth in part was stimulated by seasonal hiring in retail trade. In December unemployment among District residents fell by 600 to 26,900. Nationally, the unadjusted civilian unemployment rate rose from 6.8 percent in November to 6.9 percent in December 1984.

Compared to year ago estimates (December 1984 compared to December 1983) the employment situation of District residents continues to improve. Since December 1983, 18,600 more District residents have found jobs and 8,100 fewer District residents are unemployed. The District's jobless rate has fallen 2.7 percentage points during this twelve month period. This 2.7 percentage point drop in the District jobless rate over the year was the second largest drop in the rate during 1984. The jobless rate dropped the greatest during the twelve month period between August 1983 and August 1984 when it dropped 3.1 percentage points. Nationally, the civilian

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.
Mayor

Department of Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

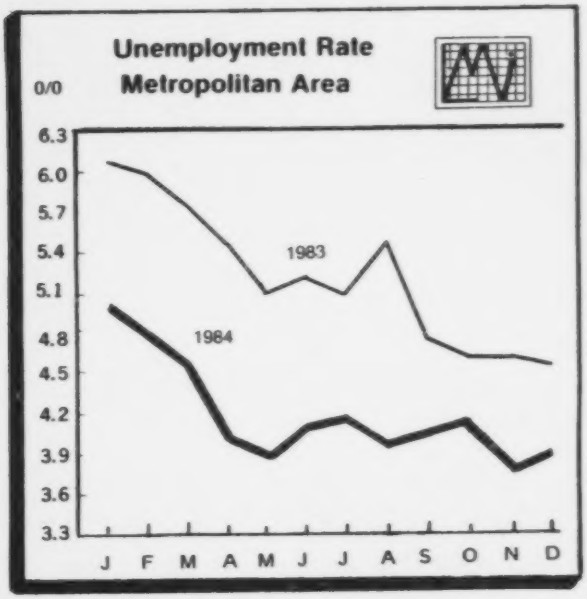
LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
December 1984

	December b/ 1984	November c/ 1984	December 1983	November 1983	Net Change From November 1984	Net Change From December 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	333,200	330,600	322,800	321,900	2,600	10,400
Total Employment	306,400	303,100	287,800	287,400	3,300	18,600
Total Unemployment	26,900	27,500	35,000	34,600	- 600	- 8,100
Unemployment Rate d/	8.1	8.3	10.8	10.7	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,915,400	1,894,600	1,808,300	1,802,900	20,800	107,100
Total Employment	1,840,400	1,822,200	1,726,500	1,720,500	18,200	113,700
Total Unemployment	75,000	72,400	81,600	82,400	2,600	- 6,600
Unemployment Rate d/	3.9	3.8	4.5	4.6	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,582,200	1,564,000	1,485,500	1,481,000	18,200	96,700
Total Employment	1,534,000	1,519,100	1,438,900	1,433,100	14,900	95,100
Total Unemployment	48,200	44,800	46,600	47,900	3,400	1,600
Unemployment Rate d/	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.2	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

jobless rate fell from 7.9 percent in December 1983 to 6.9 percent in December 1984.



THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

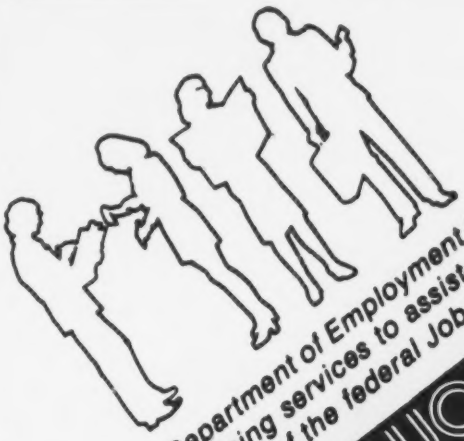
In the Washington Metropolitan Area, unemployment rose faster than employment between November and December 1984, (3.7 percent compared to 1.0 percent) resulting in an increase in the Area's unemployment rate over the month. The Washington Area's December unemployment rate was 3.9 percent compared to 3.8 percent in November. Similarly, the suburban unemployment rate rose from 2.9 percent in November 1984 to 3.0 percent in December 1984. Area employment rose to 1,840,400 in December from 1,822,200 in November and Suburban employment rose to 1,534,000 in December from 1,519,100 in November 1984. Unemployment was also up in the Area and Suburbs, rising by 2,600 in the Area to 75,000 and by 3,400 in the Suburbs to 48,200.

Over the year (December 1983 compared to December 1984) the Area jobless rate declined significantly, while the Suburban jobless rate was changed little. The Area's jobless rate fell 0.6 percentage point over the year--to 3.9 percent. The Suburban jobless rate fell only marginally over the year from 3.1 percent to 3.0 percent. Area employment rose 6.2 percent (113,700) over the year and Suburban employment rose 6.3 percent (95,100). Total joblessness in the Area dropped by 6,600 between December 1983 and December 1984 but rose by 1,600 in the Suburbs over the year.

Over the past few months, the improvements in the Area's jobless rates over the year have been the result of the improved employment situation of District residents. The lack of significant downward movement in the Suburban jobless rate suggests that the suburban labor force is approaching or has already reached full employment. With full employment of Suburban residents and with expanding City and Area economies in 1985, we should expect to see further improvements in the employment status of District residents throughout 1985.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

Due to strong advances in both the public and private sectors, the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area rose to 1,749,900 between December 1983 and December 1984--an increase of 74,800 jobs over the year. Ninety percent of the new jobs were in the suburbs. Most of the new jobs were in the private sector (62,400 jobs), reflecting significant growth in each of the monitored industries. Area growth continues to be strongest in Services (21,400 jobs); and Wholesale/Retail Trade (20,100 jobs). Public sector growth was led by State and Local Government (9,900 jobs), primarily reflecting suburban growth. The number of Federal Government jobs rose by 2,500 over the year, reflecting a net decline of 200 Federal jobs in the District and net gain of 2,700 Federal jobs in suburban jurisdictions. This rise in



DISLOCATED WORKERS PROGRAM

The D.C. Department of Employment Services offers a variety of employment and training services to assist dislocated workers as authorized under Title III of the federal Job Training Partnership Act.

WHO IS SERVED

D.C. residents who have been laid off or notified of lay-offs from their firms or institutions. Participants include those whose businesses or places of work have closed permanently and who are unlikely to return to their former occupation or industry.

SERVICES PROVIDED

Based on an individual's need, the Dislocated Workers Program provides:

- Individual career counseling
- Job finding workshops which include information on developing a successful job search campaign and occupations in demand
- On-the-Job Training
- Classroom training through which participants can upgrade or learn new skills in demand occupations. The areas of training, provided by local institutions, include but are not limited to: word processing, hotel management, computer data entry, and office management
- Placement Assistance

DURATION OF PROGRAM

Each program cycle lasts 4 weeks. However, enrollees have unlimited access to all agency resources throughout the year.

OTHER BENEFITS

The Department makes available a wide range of other Department services including: access to job vacancies listed with the Washington Metropolitan Area Job Bank (one of the largest in the Area!) testing, bonding, and resume' preparation.

• For further information, contact: 639-1271 72 or 73.

JOB SERVICE — "Helping People Help Themselves"

Department of Employment Services

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.,
Mayor

C E S

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

EMPLOYMENT

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

Is your firm considered when mega-buck decisions are made by national and local governments or large corporations and financial institutions?

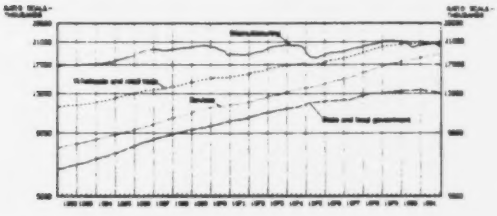
One of the most important national and local economic statistical series is employment by industry. These important data are used by a variety of governmentand private sector decision makers in allocating scarce financial resources. The employment data are derived from aspecial Bureau of Labor Statistics survey commonly called Current Employment Statistics (CES) or simply the 790 survey. The Department of Employment Services cooperates with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting information from District firms, businesses and institutions.

Currently the Department is offering local employers an opportunity to participate. A Bureau study showed that on the average it required only 20 minutes a month to complete the survey. Thus only a very small amount time is required to assure your participation in this important economic series.

If you are interested in participation or would like more information simply call Elsie Taylor (639-1633).

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted)



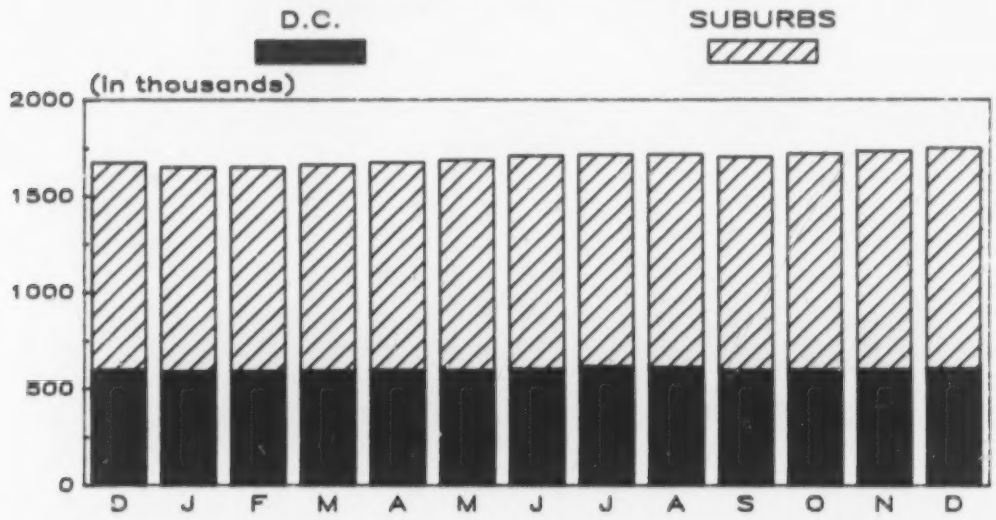
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	December a/ 1984	November b/ 1984	December 1983	December a/ 1984	November b/ 1984	December 1983
TOTAL	606.1	602.6	598.5	1,749.9	1,734.4	1,675.1
Total Private Sector	347.3	344.5	339.7	1,206.6	1,192.6	1,144.2
Manufacturing	14.6	14.7	14.5	71.6	70.9	67.7
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.8	4.4	4.3	4.5
Printing & Publishing	11.9	11.9	11.7	27.8	27.5	26.2
All Other Manufacturing	2.0	2.1	2.0	39.4	39.1	37.0
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Construction	10.7	10.8	10.7	90.1	89.5	79.1
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.4	25.3	26.0	81.7	81.1	79.4
Interstate Railroads	3.2	3.2	3.0	4.1	4.1	3.9
Other Transportation	5.3	5.2	4.7 c/	36.3	35.7	c/ 32.8
Communication & Public Utilities	16.9	16.9	18.3	41.3	41.3	42.7
Trade	62.5	61.3	60.9	349.2	339.6	329.1
Wholesale	9.6	9.4	9.7	65.3	64.5	61.7
Retail	52.9	51.9	51.2	283.9	275.1	267.5
General Merchandise	6.4	5.9	6.5	40.9	36.9	38.1
Food	NA	NA	NA	37.5	36.2	34.3
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	30.5	30.5	29.3
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	21.8	20.7	21.2
Eating & Drinking	24.0	24.0	23.1	86.8	86.3	83.1
Other Retail Trade	22.5	22.0	21.6	66.4	64.5	62.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.4	35.1	34.4	98.4	97.5	94.8
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.2	19.9	19.8	19.4
All Other	28.2	27.9	27.2	78.5	77.7	75.4
Services	198.6	197.2	193.1	514.5	512.9	493.1
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.4	11.3	10.7	24.6	25.0	23.3
Personal Services	4.1	4.0	3.8	20.5	20.4	19.4
Business Services	37.8	37.7	36.2	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	29.9	29.9	28.7	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	19.2	19.1	18.4	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	31.8	31.6	33.2	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	29.3	29.2	28.6	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	35.1	34.4	33.5	469.4	467.5	450.4
Government	258.8	258.1	258.8	543.3	541.8	530.9
Federal Government	210.1	209.9	210.3	353.3	353.1	350.8
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	190.0	188.7	180.1
D.C. Government	43.5	43.0	43.3	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.2	NA	NA	NA

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike d/ Strike Over
Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AREA JOBS



Federal suburban job growth probably reflects the increase in defense hiring.

Over the month (November 1984 to December 1984) the number of Area jobs rose by 15,500. Ninety percent of those jobs were in the private sector and 77 percent were in the suburbs. Stimulated by seasonal hiring, the number of Wholesale/Retail jobs rose by 9,600 over the month. Except for Services (1,600 jobs) and Trade, gains were marginal over the month in the private sector. Public sector gains were dominated by State and Local Government (1,300 jobs)--most of which occurred in suburban jurisdictions. Federal Government job growth (200) was limited to the District over the month.

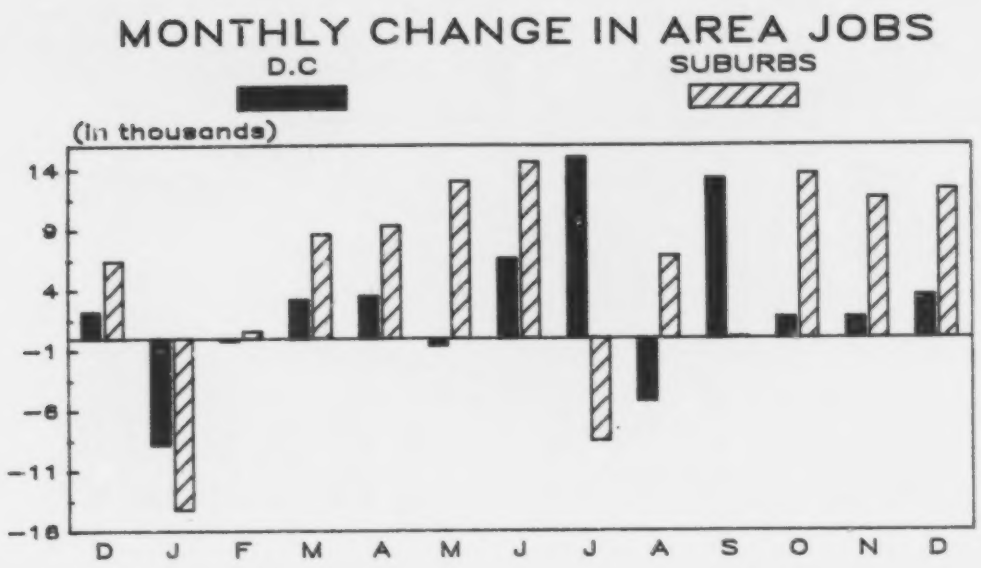
JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The number of jobs in the District rose by 7,600 between December 1983 and December 1984. This job growth was limited to the private sector, as a marginal gain in D.C. Government employment was offset by a marginal loss in Federal Government employment. Private sector growth was greatest in Services (5,500 jobs); Wholesale/Retail Trade (1,600 jobs); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (1,000 jobs). Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities suffered a marginal decline (-600 jobs) over the year. There was no net change in the number of jobs in Construction and Mining over the year.

Over the month (November 1984 to December 1984) the number of District jobs rose by 3,500. Eighty percent of those jobs were in the private sector, reflecting seasonal hiring in Wholesale/Retail Trade (1,200 jobs); and an over the month rise in Services (1,400 jobs). Other private sector industries experienced either marginal gains or marginal losses . The number of public sector jobs rose marginally over the month.

JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

The number of suburban jobs rose by 67,200 between December 1983 and December 1984 reflecting strong advances in both the public and private sectors. Private sector gains accounted for 82 percent of the new jobs over the year, sustained by exuberant performance in Wholesale and Retail Trade (18,500 jobs); Services (15,900 jobs); and Construction (11,000 jobs). Public sector growth was



bolstered by quickened activity in State and Local Government (9,700 jobs). The number of federal jobs rose by 2,700 over the year.

Supported by the surging pace of private sector growth, the number of suburban jobs spiralled upward to 1,143,800 between November and December 1984--an increase of 12,000 jobs over the month. Ninety-three percent of the new jobs were in the private sector (11,200 jobs). Seventy-five percent of private sector growth occurred in Wholesale/Retail Trade (8,400 jobs), reflecting seasonal hiring. Except for Services (200 jobs) and Trade, gains in the private sector were moderate over the month. Public sector growth (800 jobs) was limited to State and Local Government.

AREA JOBS AND OCCUPATIONS - 1990

Over the decade of the 1980's Area employment will grow 23 percent adding 371,800 new jobs to the 1980 base. Total 1990 employment for the metropolitan market will approach (and perhaps exceed) 2,000,000 jobs. The average annual growth of 2.3 percent will be exceeded by three occupational groups--sales workers (3.0 percent/year); service workers (2.9 percent/year); and professional and techincal workers (2.7 percent/year).

Jobs for managers and officials should expand at a rate slightly below the rate for all occupations (2.2 vs 2.3 percent/year), as will jobs for clerical workers (2.1 percent/year). Blue collar type jobs (craft workers, operatives, and laborers) will add approximately 46,000 workers to their 1980 employment base (279,000), but will grow at an annual rate of only 1.7 percent.

Help for the innocent victim of crime

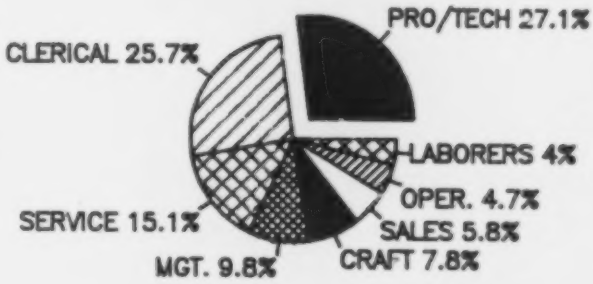
For further information call (202) 576-7706 or write to:

CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION PROGRAM

1200 Upshur Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20011

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT WASHINGTON AREA (SMSA) 1980

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT WASHINGTON AREA (SMSA) 1990



Nearly 55 percent of the nearly 2 million 1990 jobs will be represented by 57 occupations each of which had 6,000 or more workers in 1980 and/or 6000 or more projected workers in 1990. (See Table)

The largest number of "new" jobs will be "traditional" skilled and semi-skilled white collar occupations and not the more glamorious "hi-tech" jobs. The ten occupations adding the largest number of new jobs between 1980 and 1990 are expected to be:

Occupation	New Jobs
Secretaries	25,000
Janitors/Porters	17,900
Sales Clerks	13,200
Elementary Teachers	10,000
Systems Analysts, ADP	9,600
Gen. Office Clerks	8,800
Cashiers	8,500
Food Prep. Workers	7,600
Nurses, R.N.	7,000
Tech. Sales Repre.	6,100

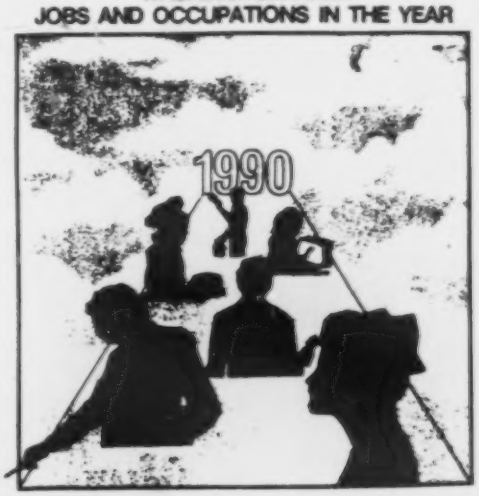
The ten occupations that are expected to grow at the fastest rate in the metro area include some of the above occupations, but over all these jobs tend to be slightly more technical and professional in nature.

Occupation	Rate of Growth
Teacher Aids	64.0%
Computer Operators	54.9%
Economists	49.1%
Systems Analysts, ADP*	48.3%
Elementry Teachers*	45.3%
Food Prep. Workers*	44.7%
Bus Drivers	39.7%
Nurses, R.N.*	38.0%
Guards/Door Keepers	37.6%
Computer Programmers	35.6%

* Occupations representing both a large and rapid expansion.

Stenographers and keypunch operators will actually decline over the decade, probably reflecting the continued expansion of the "electronic" office. Projections for over 1,000 different occupations may be obtained from LMIR or the D.C. Occupational Coordinating Committee.

WASHINGTON AREA
JOBS AND OCCUPATIONS IN THE YEAR



OCCUPATIONS WITH EMPLOYMENT OF 6,000 OR MORE IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA Estimated 1980 and Projected 1990

	Estimated 1980	Projected 1990
Total all Occupations	848,360	1,074,310
Profesional Technical & Kindred Workers	197,340	260,310
Electrical Engineers	13,060	17,300
Electric, Electri, Techn.	8,530	11,260
Nurses, RN	18,430	25,430
Physicians/Surgeons	8,390	11,210
Nurses, LPN	6,910	8,050
Computer Programmers	12,290	16,660
Systems Analyst, ADP	19,850	29,430
Economists	6,620	9,870
Teachers, Elementary	22,110	32,132
Teachers, Secondary	22,070	27,770
Writer/Editors	8,690	10,820
Accountants Auditors	17,430	22,150
Purchasing Agents/Buyers	5,710	6,160
Lawyers	17,190	21,160
Personnel/Labor Rel. Spec.	10,060	10,910
Managers & Officials	18,410	23,770
Managers, Restu., Coff. Shop	5,990	7,980
Managers, Store	12,420	15,640
Sales Workers	69,340	91,330
Sales Clerk	43,060	56,220
Sales Repre., Nontechnical	7,840	10,530
Sales Repre., Technical	18,440	24,580
Clerical	307,150	375,220
Secretaries	77,170	102,180
Stenographers	8,330	6,600
Typists	34,710	39,010
Computer, Operators	6,030	9,320
Keypunch Operators	6,370	5,670
Bank Tellers	9,660	11,370
Accounting Clerks	16,190	18,210
Bookkeepers	12,440	15,310
Cashiers	25,400	33,880
Clerical Supervisors	8,320	10,320
File Clerks	5,260	6,600
Postal Carriers	6,160	6,530
Receptionists	7,240	9,270
Stock Clerks, Stock Room	10,820	13,740
Teachers Aides	8,370	13,730
General Office Clerks	64,680	73,480

OCCUPATIONS WITH EMPLOYMENT OF 6,000 OR MORE IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA
Estimated 1980 and Projected 1990

	Estimated 1980	Projected 1990
Craft and Kindred Workers	52,830	62,570
Carpenters	9,860	10,370
Electricians	6,310	6,760
Blue Collar, Supervisors	8,860	10,790
Metal Crafts Workers	5,860	6,440
Automotive Mechanics	10,710	13,670
Maint. Repairers Gen'l Utili.	11,230	14,540
Operative	29,690	36,490
Bus Drivers	4,640	6,480
Delivery & Route Workers	10,390	12,880
Truck Drivers	14,660	17,130
Services Workers	145,800	192,220
Janitors Porters & Cleaners	56,640	74,490
Dining Room Attns. Bar/helper, etc.	5,700	7,620
Cooks, Shorter Order	5,120	6,120
Cooks, Restaurant	5,500	7,070
Waiters/Waitresses	23,000	28,583
Ketchen Helpers	8,970	11,940
Food Prep. & Ser. Workers	16,920	24,490
Nurses Aides	11,040	14,150
Guards/Doorkeepers	12,910	17,760
Laborers Ex Farm		
Gardeners & Groundkeepers	6,230	7,420
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	9,360	11,430
Helpers, Trade	12,210	13,700

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

SOURCE: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

THANKS TO THE PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCIL YOU CAN OFFER ON-THE-JOB TRAINING AND SAVE ON THE COST.

If you're an employer offering on-the-job training you already know this is one of the best ways to give new employees the skills they need. And now it's also one of the most affordable ways, thanks to a program offered by the D.C. Private Industry Council that lets you be reimbursed for the cost of training eligible workers.

Best of all, this program involves very little paperwork and is remarkably easy to use. We'll sit down with you to compile the information needed to develop a contract. And after that, no further documentation is required beyond what you already keep for your own records.

The fastest way to pick up all the details is to just pick up the phone and give us a call.

Call The D.C. Private Industry Council
463-7811
It's Good For Business.
It's Good For Washington, D.C.

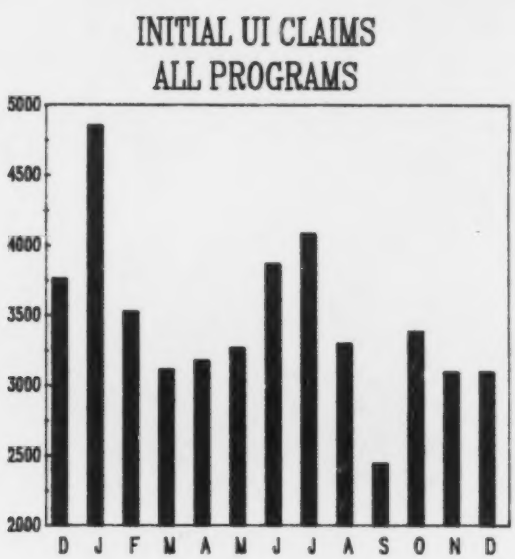
UNEMPLOYMENT 50 INSURANCE

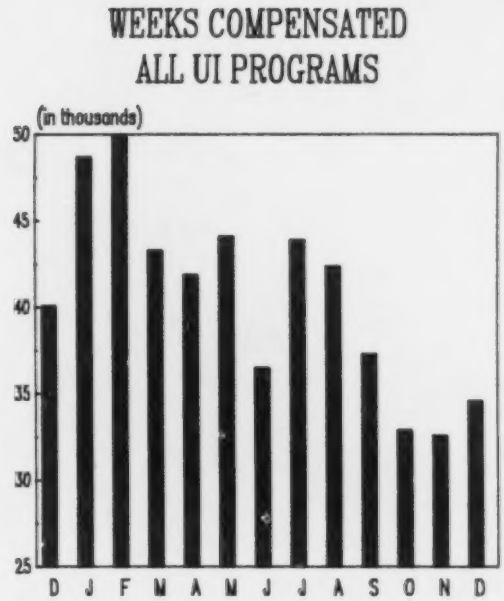
1935-1985 FIVE DECADES — INSURING THE AMERICAN DREAM

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
December 1984

	December 1984	November 1984	December 1983	% Change From November 1984	% Change From December 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,896	2,855	3,469	+ 1.4	- 16.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	33,267	31,669	37,889	+ 5.0	- 12.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	30,524	28,583	35,141	+ 6.8	- 13.1
Total Benefits Paid	$4,291,627	$3,986,039	$4,952,945	+ 7.7	- 13.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$140.60	$139.45	$140.94	+ 0.8	- 0.2
Number of First Payments	1,574	1,504	1,689	+ 4.7	- 6.8
Number of Final Payments	829	808	962	+ 2.6	- 13.8
Total Beneficiaries	8,765	8,390	10,045	+ 4.5	- 12.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	19.4	19.0	20.8	+ 2.1	- 6.7
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	141	172	229	- 18.0	- 38.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,815	3,875	4,441	- 1.5	- 14.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,573	3,407	4,096	+ 4.9	- 12.8
Total Benefits Paid	$578,363	$551,247	$648,380	+ 4.9	- 10.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$161.87	$161.80	$158.30	0.0	+ 2.3
Number of First Payments	144	162	201	- 11.1	- 28.4
Number of Final Payments	97	96	114	+ 1.0	- 14.9
Total Beneficiaries	982	990	1,151	- 0.8	- 14.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	24.8	21.0	20.4	+ 18.1	+ 21.6
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	59	67	64	- 11.9	- 7.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	816	801	1,209	+ 1.9	- 32.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	548	596	863	- 8.1	- 36.5
Total Benefits Paid	$ 88,378	$ 95,609	$134,426	- 7.6	- 34.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$161.27	$160.42	$155.77	+ 0.5	+ 3.5
Number of First Payments	53	48	74	+ 10.4	- 28.4
Number of Final Payments	1	0	2	+ 0.0	- 50.0
Total Beneficiaries	174	185	262	- 5.9	- 33.6
Average Weeks of Duration d/	10.3	12.4	11.7	- 16.9	- 12.0
TOTAL—ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,096	3,094	3,762	+ 0.1	- 17.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	37,898	36,345	43,539	+ 4.3	- 13.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	34,645	32,586	40,100	+ 6.3	- 13.6
Total Benefits Paid	$4,958,368	$4,632,895	$ 5,735,751	+ 7.0	- 13.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$143.12	$142.17	$143.04	+ 0.7	+ 0.6
Number of First Payments	1,771	1,714	1,964	+ 3.3	- 9.8
Number of Final Payments	927	904	1,078	+ 2.5	- 14.0
Total Beneficiaries	9,921	9,565	11,458	+ 3.7	- 13.4
Average Weeks of Duration d/	19.6	19.0	20.4	+ 3.2	- 3.9

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)
b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c/ No joint claims.
d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.





JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT OUTLAYS DOWN SIGNIFICANTLY FROM 1983 LEVELS

The level of initial claims taken by the District of Columbia in regular programs serving unemployed persons was virtually unchanged from November to December, 1984. It was 18 percent below the previous year in December. The jobless filers claimed 38,000 weeks of idleness, and were compensated for 35,000 of same. Benefits paid amounted to $4.9 million compared to $4.6 in November--and $5.7 million a year ago in December. The State UI Program, with 87 percent of benefits paid, continues to shoulder the lion's share of activity of the three programs (State, Federal, and Ex-Servicepersons).

There were 9,600 initial claims taken in the fourth quarter of 1984--also below (- 13.5 percent) the fourth quarter of 1983. Likewise, the 118,200 weeks claimed for joblessness in the current quarter were 18,700 below 136,900 recorded in 1983. Benefits paid ($15.3 million) dropped nearly $3 million from the $18.2 million outlay in the last quarter of 1983. The downward trend is corroborated by the movement of claimants who received compensation for the first time--5,400 in 1984 compared to 6,200 in 1983.

The 1983 and 1984 calendar year activities naturally mirrored those of their last month and last quarter. Claims were down from 45,500 in 1983 to 41,200 in the current year. The weeks claimed for idleness went from 689,500 to 535,400, while weeks paid sank to 490,500 from the 651,000 level set last year. Benefits paid amounted to $70.1 million--down 26 percent from last year.

The downward trends are attributable principally to two things: (1) the economies of the area and the city appear to have improved as indicated by falling unemployment rates (2) 1984 marks the first full year in which benefit measures were in effect aimed at stemming the tide of the U.I. trust fund drain. These measures were a reduction of the maximum benefit duration from 34 to 26 weeks, and durational disqualification for job related misconduct or refusal of suitable work.

Unemployment insurance outlays in 1984

MAYOR'S SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM 1985
MARION BARRY, JR.
MAYOR
REGISTER NOW FOR A SUMMER JOB
Today's Youth, Tomorrow's Future
JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS:
Check with your school principal to find out when summer job registration is scheduled at your school.
OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH AND COLLEGE STUDENTS:
Register at 500 C Street, N.W., Room 103, Monday thru Friday from 9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
IN ORDER TO REGISTER, YOU MUST BRING THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS:
* BIRTH CERTIFICATE
* SOCIAL SECURITY CARD
* PROOF OF D.C. RESIDENCY (Library Card, Non-Driver ID, Driver's License, etc.)
* PROOF OF FAMILY INCOME (Document or statement used to verify income can be no older than 6 months)
* ALIEN REGISTRATION CARD, IF YOU ARE A NON-CITIZEN
* PROOF OF SELECTIVE SERVICE (DRAFT) REGISTRATION, IF YOU ARE A MALE 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER*
*Locally funded positions do not require proof of Selective Service registration. Lack of proof will not prevent certification in SYEP.
REGISTRATION ENDS APRIL 26, 1985
FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CALL: 639-1577
January 1985
Department of Employment Services
Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Successful businesses need success oriented employees.

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

JOB SERVICE

"Helping People Help Themselves"

A Full Range of Free Employment Services

. . . specializes in placing the right person in the right position at no cost to you the employer.

We tailor our services to meet your organizational needs by providing diversity and flexibility. You can choose from a carefully screened applicant pool including professionals, administrators, secretaries, technicians, clerical skilled and unskilled workers. We have applicants for part time, full time or permanent jobs.

When we set out to fill a position in your organization, your needs and requirements are our first concern. Our staff professionals will visit your office to better assess your particular needs.

. . . offers you — the employer —additional services in order to assist you in completing your employee selection.

Job Bank
- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

VIP Services
- Reduced recruitment costs
- Proficiency Testing
- High quality referrals

Temporary Placement Service
- Warehouse workers
- Drivers
- Furniture movers
- Housekeepers
- Laborers

Bonding Service
- Bonding available for qualified applicants. Call 639-1318 for additional information

Public Service Announcements
- Radio and TV job advertisement for hard-to-fill positions

. . . provides a wide range of service for you — the employer — to insure that your employee search is efficient and effective.

Employer Services Center
- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information

Targeted Job Tax Credit
- Federal Tax Credit for Hiring Eligible Employees
- 50 percent of First-Year Wages up to $3,000 credit per employee
- 25 percent of Second-Year Wages up to $1,500 credit per employee

Applicant Testing
- Typing and Shorthand
- Vocabulary and Spelling
- Aptitude
- Occupational

Directory of Services

Job Bank	724-3785
Employer Services Center	639-1601
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit	639-1318
Bonding Information	639-1318
Temporary Placement Service:	
7a.m.—11 a.m.	673-4510
11 a.m.—5 p.m.	673-6995

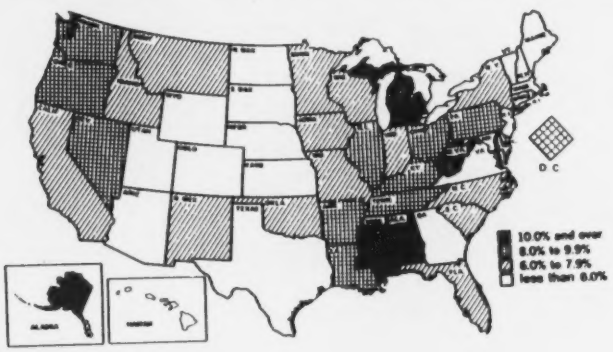
Department of Employment Services
Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

from all sources, including $9.8 from the Federal Supplemental Compensation Program, totalled $79.9 million. This was also down--31 percent--from the $116.3 million level set in 1983.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In November 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 240 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 3.8 percent unemployment rate had the 38th lowest rate. Among the major metropolitan areas, only Dallas-Fort Worth (3.3 percent), Phoenix (3.1 percent) and Boston had (2.8 percent) lower unemployment rates. In only nineteen of the 240 metropolitan areas was the rate higher than at the same time last year.

Unemployment Rates by State, November 1984



When the District proper (with a November preliminary unemployment rate of 8.3 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 12th highest unemployment rate. This was down from the 10th highest position in October. The neighboring states of Maryland (5.5 percent) and Virginia (5.1 percent) ranked 37 and 43, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (15.6 percent); Alabama (11.0 percent); Mississippi (11.0 percent) and Michigan (10.7 percent) and Alaska (10.5 percent) were the only states with double digit unemployment rates. New Hampshire and Massachusetts with 3.4 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate among the states. All but seven states experienced lower or the same unemployment rates when compared to November of the previous year.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District had the 11th highest unemployment rate in November 1984, at 8.3 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 7.8 percent. Gary, Indiana (21.2 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas and Boston (3.8 percent) tied for the lowest. Gary was the only city whose rate was higher the same month a year ago.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

	City	November 1984	November 1983
1.	Gary, IN	21.2	20.7
2.	Cleveland, OH	12.6	15.4
3.	Buffalo, NY	11.8	14.0
4.	Birmingham, AL	10.9	13.7
5.	Dayton, OH	10.5	13.5
6.	Newark, NJ	10.3	11.5
7.	Cincinnati, OH	9.2	12.0
8.	Miami, FL	9.0	11.5
9.	New Orleans, LA	9.0	9.0
10.	Chicago, IL	8.6	9.7
11.	Dist. of Columbia	8.3	10.7
12.	Pittsburgh, PA	8.1	11.0
13.	Los Angeles, CA	8.0	8.7
14	New York, NY	7.9	8.0
15.	Baltimore, MD	7.8	7.8
16.	St. Louis, MO	7.7	11.2
17.	Milwaukee, WI	7.2	10.3
18.	Columbus, OH	7.1	9.6
19.	Philadelphia, PA	6.9	8.2
20.	Houston, TX	6.4	8.5

21.	Atlanta, GA	6.3	7.7
22.	Salt Lake City, UT	6.2	7.5
23.	Boston, MA	3.8	6.4
24.	Dallas, TX	3.8	4.9

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES - 1984... "JOBS, JOBS, AND MORE JOBS..."

During 1984, the Department of Employment Services (DOES) accomplished in its employment and training programs several unique achievements:

- Executed 88 employment ("first-source") agreements through September 30, 1984 with companies and firms benefiting from District Government contracts, loans, bonds, and other forms of financial assistance. In FY 1984, these agreements resulted in 492 jobs for D.C. residents. These agreements stem from an executive order issued by Mayor Barry in November, 1983 requiring financial assistance beneficiaries to hire a minimum of 51 percent D.C. residents for jobs created as a result of such assistance, and to use DOES as a first source for referral of job applicants.

- Conducted a successful Summer Youth Employment Program which served more than 20,000 D.C. youth. The Department of Employment Services also participated in the summer jobs programs conducted by the Board of Trade/D.C. Private Industry Council. As a result, unsubsidized employment in the private sector nearly doubled -- from 329 to 585 between the 1983 and 1984 programs.

- Conducted recruitment, screening and referral services to staff entry-level and supervisory positions for the new J.W. Marriott Hotel. This resulted in over 495 people hired through our screening and referral system. This private-public partnership with the Marriott Corporation represented the largest such recruitment effort in the Agency's history.

- Prepared a marketing analysis to support city promotion and lobbying efforts for a D.C. baseball franchise.

- Founded and formally opened the D.C. Apprenticeship school in cooperation with the D.C. Public Schools. The school will provide trade-related education to D.C. apprentices who here-to-fore traveled to Maryland and Virginia for this instruction. Established additional apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs at Lorton Reformatory.

- Formed an effective alliance with the D.C. Private Industry Council (PIC) which allowed for the first time, joint review and evaluation of skills training proposals and training vendor selection, by a group representing DOES and the PIC.

A Full Range of Free Employment Services

Job Service

Successful businesses need success oriented employees.

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

Employer Services Center ——— 639-1601

- The DOES/PIC partnership initiated a series of meetings with executives of key area industries to develop industry-tailored skills and training programs. As a result, 150 clients received bank teller training in a program developed in cooperation with the D.C. Bankers Association. The Hotel Industry in partnership with DOES and PIC, participated in a banquet waiters and waitresses program that trained 66 participants over a nine month period. The Hotel and Restaurant Associations partnership trained 39 apprentice chefs with the Culinary Arts program. The Hospital Council of the National Capitol Area representing Howard University Hospital, George Washington University Hospital, Georgetown University Hospital, Providence Hospital, Washington Hospital Center, and Hospital for Sick Childern worked with the PIC and DOES to train 20 medical transcribers. A job search assistance program, Renew II, another DOES/PIC partnership project enrolled 74 clients.

- As a result of a DOES Private Sector Outreach Program, preliminary plans have been developed for training women as diesel mechanics with the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA). Training is planned for admitting and insurance billing clerks, after the D.C. Hospital Association surveyed training needs of their member hospitals, resulting from new federal cost containment regulations. DOES is also meeting with representatives of the D.C. Restaurant Industry to design a program to meet their staffing needs and to expand the number of waiters and waitresses who are reflective of the City population.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of December 1984 increased $7.02. Average Weekly Hours were up 0.3 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings increased 10¢ an hour.

The most significant increase occurred in Food and Kindred Products. Weekly Earnings rose $51.47 as Weekly Hours

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
December 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	December 1984	November 1984	December 1983	December 1984	November 1984	December 1983	December 1984	November 1984	December 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	406.93	399.91	399.59	39.7	39.4	39.8	10.25	10.15	10.04
Durable Goods	371.42	354.38	341.82	42.4	41.4	42.2	8.76	8.56	8.10
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	384.34	366.36	333.74	44.9	42.6	40.9	c/ 8.56	8.60	8.16
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	394.24	371.49	361.65	42.3	41.6	42.9	a/ 9.32	8.93	8.43
Non-durable Goods	443.17	433.58	442.64	37.7	37.9	37.8	11.49	11.44	11.71
Food & Kindred Products	551.21	499.74	545.58	38.6	36.8	42.0	a/14.28	a/13.58	a/12.99
Printing & Publishing	433.43	439.99	451.98	37.3	37.8	37.2	11.62	a/11.64	a/12.15

Total Production Workers	December '84	November '84	December '83
	33,100	32,800	32,500

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
k/ Less business other the Seasonal

were up 1.8 hours. Average Hourly Earnings rose 70¢ an hour; overtime worked at premium pay was the major factor. Although there were no large decreases Stone, Clay and Glass Products and Printing and Publishing declined, due to less overtime.

Announcing BLS Publication

The new edition of the "Occupational Outlook Handbook" containing projections of the job market for 200 occupations is now available. This perennial best-seller is a valuable tool in helping people of all ages make important career decisions.

The "Handbook" is one of the most widely used sources of career information in the nation. For each occupation, current authoritative information is presented on:

- --characteristics of the work,
- --personal qualifications, training, and educational requirements,
- --earnings and chances for advancement,
- --working conditions,
- --job prospects to 1995,
- --and where to find additional information.

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK HANDBOOK, 1984-85 EDITION Bulletin 2205

Paperback copy	$8.50
Hardcover copy	$10.00

To place your order, write to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, P.O. Box 13309, Philadelphia, PA 19101. Payment must be enclosed--a check or money order payable to Superintendent of Documents or a typed GPO deposit account order form.

1984-INDEX TO AREA LABOR SUMMARY ARTICALES

The Area Labor Summary (ALS) reports monthly on employment, unemployment, jobs, and unemployment insurance statistics in the District and Metropolitan Area. Unemployment rates in states, metropolitan areas, and, selected cities as well as bi-monthly area consumer prices are also presented in the ALS.

In addition to these standard features, the ALS in 1984 contained several special articles. The following is a list of those articles. Copies may be obtained by calling (202) 639-1642.

Special Article	ALS Issue
Annual Pay in the Washington Area & Other Metropolitan Areas - 1982	April 13, 1984
Characteristics of the District's Unemployed - 1983	May 11, 1984
District Collective Bargaining Calander - 1984	June 15, 1984
The Educational Attainment of D.C. Residents - A Census View	June 15, 1984
Wage Increases in the Area Were Moderate Over The Past Year	July 13, 1984
A Profile of the Hispanic Community From the 1980 Census	July 13, 1984
Profile of Asians, Pacific Islanders, and the Foreign Born from the 1980 Census	August 10, 1984
Job Bank - Fitting the Pieces Together	August 10, 1984
Unemployment of District Residents By Industry and Occupation: 1983	September 14, 1984
Mayor Barry Opens New Apprenticeship School	October 12, 1984
Area Pay in 1983	October 12, 1984
Average Pay in the District - 1983	November 16, 1984
A Profile of District Residents Not-In-The Labor Force	November 16, 1984
Over 20,000 Youth Worked This Summer	November 16, 1984
Increases in Personal Income Lag Behind in the District	December 14, 1984
DOES Forms Partnership with Burdick School	December 14, 1984
Discouraged Workers in the District - 1983	December 14, 1984

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent Gwendolyn Thompson and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

MAYOR'S SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM 1985

MARION BARRY, JR.
MAYOR

SUMMER JOB

Today's Youth, Tomorrow's Future

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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— INSURING
THE AMERICAN DREAM

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